

Visibility

Teaching Environmental Awareness through Media

Maricopa County Environmental Services Department

February-May 2002

EPA APPROVES REGIONAL PLAN TO CONTROL PARTICULATE POLLUTION, BRING VALLEY INTO ATTAINMENT

Maricopa County announced that the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has approved the region's PM-10 Plan designed to bring Phoenix air quality into attainment with federal standards and reduce air quality related health problems.

"The plan that EPA approved today could reduce particulate emissions by 61 metric tons per day by 2006," said Al Brown, Director of the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department. "The impact on the public's health is substantial."

The EPA approval also lifts the two to one offset sanctions imposed in March of 2000.

"The goal for all of us is clean air," said Jack Broadbent, the EPA's air director for the Pacific Southwest office. "Phoenix has made great strides in reducing dust, and EPA looks forward to working with the community as we continue those efforts to ensure that this new plan results in cleaner air and a greater protection of health."

The Phoenix metropolitan

area is currently in non-attainment of the 24-hour and annual health-based standard for particulate matter. The plan, drafted by the Maricopa Association of Governments, Maricopa County, and the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, will implement control measures for all significant sources of airborne particulates to bring the area into attainment.

The plan contains the following pollution control measures:

- Paving 60 miles of unpaved roads,
- Increased inspection rates,
- Enhanced dust control enforcement,
- Use of additional PM-10 efficient street sweepers,
- Expanded public education and outreach, and
- Reduced emissions from alleys and unpaved roads and parking lots.

The primary sources of particulate pollution in the Valley are windblown dust from construction sites, agricultural fields, unpaved parking lots and roads, disturbed vacant lots, and paved road dust. When dust

is in the air, we breathe it into our lungs. These particles can become trapped in the lungs where they can damage tissue and impair the lungs' ability to function. The elderly, children, and people with chronic lung disease, influenza, and asthma are especially sensitive to high levels of particulate matter.

The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to set national health standards for pollutants that threaten public health and the environment. When an area violates a health-based standard, the Clean Air Act requires that the area be designated as non-attainment for that pollutant. Arizona was required to develop a plan to reduce particulate matter in the Phoenix area to healthy levels.

EPA's approval is the companion to its April 2000 proposed approval of the annual particulate matter plan. Both plans together are designed to bring Phoenix air quality into attainment with federal standards by December 31, 2006.

For more information, go to www.epa.gov/region09/air.

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SHORT TAKES



Dust Control Video Released

The Maricopa County Environmental Services Department (MCESD) video, "Effective Dust Control and Overview of Rule 310" is now available. The video will be distributed free to applicants of earth-moving permits of ten acres or more and used at enforcement settlement conferences and training on pollution reduction techniques.

The video was designed to help construction sites comply with Maricopa County air pollution control Rule 310, which targets fugitive dust. For a copy of the video, call (602) 506-6623 or (602) 506-6611.

Winter Pollution Season Ends

February 28 marked the end of the sixth straight winter pollution season with no violation of the federal standard for carbon monoxide. Particulate pollution continues to be a challenge. The Valley exceeded the federal standard for PM-10 pollution four days this season.

S.E.E.D. Event May 21

The Small Business Environmental Assistance Program (SBEAP) is hosting the first annual Symposium for Environmental and Economic Development (SEED) on May 21, 2002 from 8AM to 5 PM at the Phoenix Airport Marriot. Some of the topics to be presented include:

- A guide to using vegetable oil as an alternative fuel;
- The advantages of implementing an Environmental Management Systems (EMS) for your business;
- State of Michigan Clean Corporate Citizen Program;
- ASU business/economic development research project.

Luncheon Guest Speaker will be Mr. David Fitzsimmons, political cartoonist, from the Arizona Daily Star Newspaper.

For more information, contact Maureen Lynch at 602.506.5150 or email: mlynch@mail.maricopa.gov

Regulatory Sources Workshop April 25

The E-2 Team is hosting a seminar for regulated stationary sources April 25, 2002 from 1-4 p.m. at 1001 N. Central Ave., Room 560, Phoenix. The topic of the seminar will be Maricopa County's air quality permit conditions with emphasis on Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Plans and source testing requirements and procedures. During the workshop, questions like: Who needs an O&M Plan? Who needs a source test? What do permit conditions mean to you? will be answered. For more information and/or to register, send an email to mlynch@mail.maricopa.gov.

Green Business Network Sponsors EMS Initiative

The Green Business Network (GBN) of the National Environmental Education & Training Foundation, in cooperation with the Office of Policy, Economics, and Innovation at the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, sponsored an Environmental Management Systems (EMS) Initiative. The initiative was designed to bring together different organizations, networks and government agencies involved in providing EMS assistance to explore how these programs can work together more efficiently.

The report, *Standardizing Excellence: Working with Smaller Businesses to Implement Environmental Management Systems*, is based on the findings of

two workshops held in Washington, DC and San Francisco. Experts from around the country examined the best EMS assistance practices and identified what additional resources are needed to encourage greater adoption and implementation of EMSs by small businesses and organizations. Recommendations include the need for:

- Designing sector specific EMS implementation tools;
- Building a more effective business case for EMS;
- Working collaboratively with trade associations and other industry groups to promote EMSs;
- Integrating EMSs into other government programs at the federal, state and local level;
- Developing a web-based EMS technical assistance providers resource center;
- Creating a standard "EMS 101" training program for small and mid-sized enterprises;
- Developing tools to assist with aspect analysis and target setting for EMS; and
- Inventory existing EMS assistance programs and technical assistance providers.

For more information, go to www.greenbiz.com.

Biofuel Seminar a Success

The SBEAP and several leaders in the biofuel industry met with about 100 representatives of local municipalities, school districts and businesses at the Biofuels Roundup 2 on February 5. Biofuels are non-toxic, biodegradable and free of sulfur, and reduce auto emissions of carbon monoxide, unburned hydrocarbons and particulate matter.





REGIONAL HAZE RECOMMENDATIONS

Pollution from power plants, automobiles and wildfires is causing a visibility problem in our area called Regional Haze.

Although some regulations exist that address regional haze, the Clean Air Act (CAA) requires further improvements.

The CAA Amendments of 1990 established a program to address regional haze visibility impairment through multi-state visibility transport commissions, and specifically required the establishment of such a commission for the Grand Canyon National Park. In 1991, EPA established the Grand Canyon Visibility Transport Commission (GCVTC), made up of governors, tribal leaders, and federal land managers.

The GCVTC examined the regional haze issue for 16 Class I areas on the Colorado Plateau, including four in northern Arizona. They issued recommendations to EPA in 1996, addressing regional haze visibility impairment for the 16 GCVTC Class I areas. They also called for a successor organization, and the Western Regional Air Partnership (WRAP) was established in 1997. WRAP continued the work of preparing plans, strategies, and studies to assist the states and tribes in implementing GCVTC recommendations.

In 1999 EPA issued regulations requiring states to submit a State Implementation Plan (SIP) that addressed regional haze visibility impairment. The regulations established a base nation-wide program applicable to all states or tribes, known as "308 SIP," as well as an alternative program applicable only to GCVTC transport region states and tribes known as "309 SIP."

This past summer the Arizona

Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) established a stakeholder process to recommend to the director which program the state should choose for regional haze. ADEQ sponsored seven stakeholder meetings and a technical/policy workshop to assist the stakeholders in developing an understanding of the options and how they might be impacted. Arizona could develop its initial regional haze SIP under 308 or 309, which provided for four possible timing/scope alternatives. The options were as follows:

1. 308 SIP in 2005, without committing to a regional partnership,
2. 308 SIP in 2007, committing to a regional partnership (WRAP),
3. 309 SIP by December 31, 2003 addressing only the GCVTC Class I areas, and addressing the other Class I areas in 2008, and,
4. 309 SIP by December 31, 2003 addressing both GCVTC and the other Class I areas.

The difference in the options requirements are primarily the SIP due dates, long-term strategy content, and reasonable progress demonstrations. After reviewing the four options, the stakeholders reached consensus on the decision to recommend 309 with the following findings and recommendations:

1. Stakeholders agreed that since the regulatory content and potential impact of the future SIP is unknown at this time, it was essential to use a stakeholder process in developing the SIP.
2. ADEQ shall generate a SIP development plan considering WRAP work products, capabilities and schedules, while recognizing the resource limitations of the stakeholders and ADEQ.
3. To eliminate the need for a complete second SIP development process and to maximize time and effort,

establishing a single stakeholder process that addresses both the required 309 SIP for the GCVTC Class I areas as well as the other Class I areas would be ideal.

The ultimate goal is to assure completion of the initial 309 SIP by December 31, 2003 and complete the supplemental SIP for the other Class I areas as soon as possible if they haven't been included by this deadline. Because the EPA made a determination that the measures called for in 309 will make reasonable progress for those Class I areas, a formal demonstration of reasonable progress is not necessary.

The stationary sources affected by the sulfur dioxide milestone/backstop market trading program will face less regulatory uncertainty if the other Class I areas are addressed in the initial 2003 SIP (Option D). The viability of the backstop market trading program for stationary sources of sulfur dioxide is dependent on sufficient states and tribes committing to the 309 program (an issue under review by the WRAP).

A 309 SIP must contain specific programs for stationary sources, mobile sources, prescribed burning, pollution prevention, clean air corridors, road dust, and other GCVTC recommended measures. Under 309 the long-term strategy development process suggests examining the effects of the GCVTC long-term strategy on the other 8 Class I areas and augmenting it as needed to demonstrate reasonable progress.

Drafted legislation is expected to be adopted in June 2002. Workgroups will develop the SIP components with continuing stakeholder participation. The Regional Haze rule is scheduled to be incorporated into the SIP by mid-2003.

THE TOXICS RELEASE INVENTORY(TRI) LEAD GUIDANCE DOCUMENT

The final version of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidance document titled "Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act – Section 313: Guidance For Reporting Releases And Other Waste Management Quantities Of Toxic Chemicals: Lead And Lead Compounds" is now available.

Lead and lead compounds were on the original list of toxic chemicals in Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA). On January 17, 2001, EPA published a rule that classified lead and lead compounds as persistent bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals and lowered the previously existing 25,000 pound and 10,000 pound reporting thresholds for lead and lead compounds to 100 pounds. Provided that standard industrial classification (SIC) codes and employee criteria are met, facilities that manufacture, process, or otherwise use more than 100

pounds of lead or any lead compound(s) must now report their releases and other waste management quantities to EPA and State/Tribal governments. The lower reporting thresholds apply to lead and all lead compounds, except for lead contained in stainless steel, brass, and bronze alloys. The new requirements apply to annual Form R reports to be submitted by July 1, 2002, for the calendar year 2001, and July 1 of each year thereafter.

As a result of this rulemaking and reduced threshold, EPA anticipates many more release reports (Form R) to be filed with EPA. Many of these additional reports will be filed by those entities that previously did not file release reports for lead and lead compounds, because they did not meet the 25,000 pound and 10,000 pound thresholds. EPA has developed this guidance document to assist the regulated entities, particularly those that are not familiar with completing and submitting

Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) Section 313 release reports. This revised and final guidance document is intended to provide clear, easy to follow guidance on:

- The specific details of this new regulation
- Which facilities must file release reports for lead and lead compounds
- What forms of lead are not affected by the new reporting requirements
- The methods to estimate releases of lead and lead compounds into the environment following manufacture, processing, alternative use, waste management, or source reduction activities of lead and lead compounds.

The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) Lead Guidance document is on the Internet at: <http://www.epa.gov/tri/enviro>.

TOXICS RELEASE INVENTORY (TRI): COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW

For routine questions about TRI, call the EPCRA Hotline: 1-800-424-9346 from all non-government locations outside the Washington metropolitan local calling area; 1-800-553-7672 TTY) between 9 am - 6 pm, Monday through Friday, Eastern Time.

Go to www.epa.gov/tri/guidance.htm for information about the following: Questions & Answers Documents, Revising and Withdrawing TRI Data, and other specifics.

Industry Specific:

- Presswood and Laminated Products Industry
- Rubber and Plastics Manufacturing
- Printing, Publishing, and Packaging
- Textile Processing Industry
- Leather Tanning and Finishing

Industry

- Semiconductor
- Spray Application and Electrodeposition of Organic Coatings
- Food Processors

Chemical Specific:

- Aqueous Ammonia
- Dioxins
- Chlorophenols
- Certain glycol ethers
- EBDC
- Hydrochloric acid aerosols
- Lead and Lead Compounds
- Mercury and Mercury Compounds
- Nicotine and salts
- Nitrate compounds
- Polychlorinated alkanes
- Polycyclic aromatic compounds
- Strychnine and salts
- Sulfuric acid
- Warfarin and salts

Waste Management Activities:

- Recycling,
- Combustion for Energy Recovery
- Treatment for Destruction
- Waste Stabilization and Release

The Title III List presents a variety of chemicals regulated under four of the EPA's programs for chemical emergency preparedness, accident prevention, and community right-to-know. It is intended to help facilities and state and local governments in compliance with the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act and the accident prevention provisions of the Clean Air Act, as well as to support chemical emergency preparedness and prevention initiatives.

The Maricopa County Environmental Services Department has new legal authority to negotiate written settlement issues for non-compliance issues with respondents. This is a summary of the air enforcement actions for the past quarter.

- The Department reached a settlement with Superlite Block Manufacturing Plant's for \$2,500 for failure to submit an approvable O & M Plan after receiving two NOV's.
- The Department reached a settlement with Intesys Technologies for \$44,680 for exceeding their permit limits for VOC emissions and not having a

Title V permit.

- The Department reached a settlement with Equilon Enterprises for the amount of \$8,415 for spilled gasoline at a service station.
- The Department reached a settlement with Michael Anthony Goodhind for \$1,450 for improper handling of asbestos during a building demolition.
- The Department reached a settlement with RTA Furniture Manufacturing, Inc. for \$25,000 for operating without a Title V permit.

The Environmental Services Department uses one of the following

methods of legal action to enforce the Maricopa County Air Pollution Control Regulations:

- A Permit Revocation may be issued for not demonstrating compliance or violating any applicable rule.
- A Permit may be suspended immediately for serious air quality violations.
- Citations are issued for air quality violations.
- Orders of Abatement are issued to individuals or corporations for air quality violations.

See the full monthly enforcement report on-line at: www.maricopa.gov/envsvc/news.asp.

VEHICLE REFINISHERS: TOPCOATS WITH MORE THAN TWO STAGES



As an automotive paint specialist, one of your

environmental concerns is to comply with the Clean Air Act (CAA). Rule 345 Air Pollution Control Regulations for Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Coating applies to, "... the coating of any vehicle or mobile equipment able to travel or be drawn upon a highway, except for original equipment coatings at light duty vehicle manufacturing plants." The purpose of the rule is to, "limit emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from the surface preparation and coating of highway vehicles and mobile equipment." Materials such as solvents, solvent based paints, and alcohol release VOCs into the atmosphere and are a contributing factor to global warming. When working with these types of materials, it is important to remember the VOC limits.

Pursuant to Maricopa County Rule 345, Section 301.1, the

VOC limit for topcoats with more than two stages is 5.2 VOC per gallon. This means that when the work for a multi-stage process is performed, the final VOC emission will be no greater than 5.2 VOC per gallon. For example, if the three-stage process calls for the use of a basecoat that contains a VOC limit of 5.41 lbs./gal, the mid-coat (such as a pearl coat) has a limit of 5.86 lbs./gal, and the clear coat has a VOC limit of 4.2 lbs./gal, the overall VOC limit for the multi-stage process will be 4.9 lbs./gal.

$$\text{VOC multi} = \text{VOC}_{bc} + \frac{\sum_{i=0}^M \text{VOC}_{mci} + 2(\text{VOC}_{cc})}{M + 3}$$

Where:

VOC multi = VOC content of multi-stage topcoat, in pounds per gallon

VOC bc = VOC content of the basecoat, as determined in subsection 503.2 of Rule 345

VOC mci = VOC of midcoat i, as determined in subsection 503.2

VOCcc = VOC content of the

clearcoat, as determined in subsection 503.2; and
M = Number of midcoats

$$4.9 \text{ lbs./gal} = 5.41 + 5.86 + 2(4.2)$$

$$1 + 3$$

Some key points to remember when you are painting vehicles using the multi-stage process:

1. Remember when consulting with your paint supplier to obtain paints that are within permissible VOC emission limits.
2. Determine how many coats you will be using, so that VOC limits are not exceeded.
3. Establish an emission control system (refer to Rule 345 Section 308).

The air quality rules and regulations can be accessed easily at www.maricopa.gov/SBEAP. More helpful information to the automotive industry can be obtained at www.ccar-greenlink.org

THE SMALL BUSINESS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM:

E³ ENVIRONMENT, EDUCATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

By Maggie Bathory



As a small business owner, you already know the amount of time and the dedication it takes to operate a business. The environmental aspect

of your business can be construed as time consuming and costly. I would like to relieve some of that burden, by assisting you with air quality compliance. I have worked as an environmental specialist in the private sector for two manufacturers. Most of my experience has focused on hazardous waste management. My experience also includes ISO 14001 implementation, storm water compliance, recycling and pollution prevention, and water conservation. After working for an airbag manufacturer and semi-conductor facility, I wanted to direct my focus within the community by helping citizens with environmental compliance. As an environmental compliance specialist for Maricopa County's Small Business Environmental Assistance Program, I am able to focus my efforts on providing help to you, the small business owner, with environmental compliance issues.

The Small Business Environmental Assistance Program (SBEAP) is a free, confidential, and non-regulatory program developed to provide technical assistance to small businesses with regards to the Clean Air Act Amendment (CAAA) of 1990. SBEAP is committed to providing the most current air quality and pollution prevention information to the small business owner. There is a discerning effort made to educate business owners with technologically efficient and cost-effective compliance methods. For example, an environmental compliance specialist will perform a confidential on-site facility inspection to assist the business owner with appropriate permit applications, technical pollution control methods, and related compliance in-

formation. SBEAP also strives to provide frequent educational workshops that address topics such as dust and air pollution control, biofuels, regulatory updates, and economic development as it relates to environmental issues.

The objective of the SBEAP is to act as an un-biased liaison between small businesses and the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department. This objective is attained in various ways. First and foremost, a compliance specialist will articulate which compliance methods are available to the small business owner to improve environmental performance. This confidential consultation is an invaluable tool that is free of charge, and it will provide a foundation of compliance information and resources. Secondly, the program focuses on proactive environmental management system (EMS). For example, information regarding compliance checklists, EMS performance statistical analysis, recycling and pollution reduction techniques, employee communication, and additional assistance to decrease the overwhelming feelings a business owner might face. Also, the workshops the SBEAP offers to the business community provide a range of environmental topics. These informative seminars are free or reasonably priced and highlight interesting presenters from across the United States. One of the critical factors of environmental compliance is education, and the SBEAP ensures to make it as affordable as possible. And finally, the SBEAP staff strives to maintain open communication with internal and external entities. Facilitating open lines of communication is a viable and crucial tool that generates success.

If you are thinking about starting a new business, or maybe you already have a business and would like to obtain some assistance from the

SBEAP, feel free to call or write to Maggie Bathory, Environmental Compliance Specialist, at 602.506.5149 or mbathory@mail.maricopa.gov. I can assist you with any of the following:

- Obtain and complete your air quality permit application;
- Confidential on-site inspection;
- Referrals to funding resources in order to attain or maintain regulatory compliance;
- EMS implementation;
- Informative workshops; and
- Environmental contacts and resources to help with the green business portion of your business.

Environmental compliance can become less complicated with the help of SBEAP. I look forward to working with you as you embark on your new venture, or continue to improve your existing business. SBEAP has many resources that will contribute to the success of your business. Visit our website www.maricopa.gov/sbeap.



COOL WEBSITES

- ★ Green Gazelles (<http://geocities.com/greengazelles/index.html>) are small businesses profiting and growing by using new technologies that dramatically increase efficiency and resource productivity, thus benefiting the environment.
- ★ www.greenbiz.com, the resource center on business and the environment.
- ★ CCAR-greenlink (www.ccar-greenlink.org) helps people in the automotive service, collision repair and other automotive industries better understand and comply with their environmental responsibilities & requirements.

February 2002

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
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3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19 W	20	21 W	22	23
24	25	26	27	28		

AIR RULE WORKSHOPS AND HEARINGS

Public workshops are held at 1001 N. Central Ave., Suite 560. Public hearings are held at the Board of Supervisors' Auditorium, 205 W. Jefferson St., and are tentative until set by the Board. Draft copies of rules are available from the Air Quality Division, 1001 N. Central Ave., Suite 201. For updates, call (602) 506-0169. This schedule, current Air Quality Rules, and proposed draft rules are available at www.maricopa.gov/envsvc.

February 19th at 1:30 p.m.:

Public Workshop on Vehicle Idling Ordinance

February 21st at 9:00 am:

Public Workshop on Rule 280 (Fees)

March 2002

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
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31						

March 19th at 1:30 p.m.:

Public Workshop on Vehicle Idling Ordinance

March 21st at 1:30 p.m.:

Public Workshop on Rule 358 (Foam Expansion)

April 2002

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
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21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

W = Workshop H = Hearing

April 11th at 1:30 p.m.:

Public Workshop on Rule 312 (Abrasive Blasting)

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Published by the E²-Team

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our website.

If you don't have Internet access, you can continue to receive *Visibility* through the mail - just contact Sandy with your current label information and your preference.

May 2002

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
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5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16 W	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

May 2nd at 9 am
Public Workshop
on Rule 322
(Power Plant Op-
erations)

May 16th at 9am
Public Workshop
on Rule 323
(Fossil Fuel Burn-
ing Combustion
Equipment From
Industrial-
Commercial-
Institutional
Sources)

THE VISIBILITY NEWSLETTER

is published three times a year by the E²-Team of the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department. Questions and requests to be added to the mailing list or email notification list may be addressed to *Visibility* at 1001 N. Central Ave., Suite 695, Phoenix, AZ 85004, by phone at (602) 506-5211, or by email at sallen@mail.maricopa.gov.

Laura Devany, Editor

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